RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1829. No. 502.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Oct. 7.		Fayetteville, Oct. 8.		Newbern, Oct. 3.		Petersburg. Sept. 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	14	175	150 a	175	125	200
Apple,	—	33	35	28	30	40	45	23	50
Peach,	—		—	45	50	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	7	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	—	22	25	21		20		22	25
Butter,	—	15		10	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	12	14	13	16	12	14	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	36	40	35	40	40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	7½	8	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600	700	400	450	600	700	475	600
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	25	28	30	33	30	32	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	8	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		22	26	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		700	750	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		140	175	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,	—	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	400	450	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	75		55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	700	1000	850	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		18	22½	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	24	26	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30. 87—

NAVIGATION of NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsobrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96—

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of *PRINTING TYPES*, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommocating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98—3w

The anniversary meeting of

the Orange County Bible Society will be held at Salem meeting house, fourteen miles south-west of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th of October next. The business of the society will be transacted on Saturday, when it is expected several addresses will be made, and on Sunday the anniversary sermon will be delivered, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. The citizens of the county, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. This, no doubt, will be an interesting meeting, as it is principally to devise measures to carry into execution a resolution sometime since adopted by this society, to supply all the destitute within the county with a copy of the Bible. All who feel interested in this great work, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in accomplishing so desirable an object.

☞ The Board of Managers will meet at the same place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

September 8. 97—

The Synod of North-Carolina will

hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8. 97—

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to coperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hearby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2. 97—4w

JOSEPH MARSHALL,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf—98

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowd, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 93—

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 14th of July last, an apprentice girl by the name of RACHEL LAMB, near sixteen years of age, bound to me by the county court of Chatham. Said girl is supposed to be lurking among her relations in Guilford county. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said girl under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

Thomas Lindley.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment of a note executed by me about the 3d of September instant, and payable six months after date to Nathaniel J. Palmer, for four hundred dollars. This note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to pay it.

Lemuel Lynch.

September 22. 99—3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

IS offered to the person giving me any information which shall lead to the discovery of my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th inst.; is a large Setter, well broke; had a long tail, is perfectly white, except the ears which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes the appearance of being unequal in size.

G. P. Devereux.

Raleigh, Sept. 21. 99—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the last Orange County Court, administrator, with the will annexed, of SAMUEL THOMPSON, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. Norwood, *Adm'r, &c.*

September 29. 00—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 23d of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 24th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 17th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

David Tate, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

NOTICE.

AT the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JAMES JACKSON, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22 99—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd. his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 19. 99—tus

NOTICE.

LOST, on the evening of the 15th instant, between Hillsborough and Burroughs Cheek's, on the Chapel-Hill road, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following notes of hand, viz four notes drawn by Lemuel Morgan, the first for 18 dolls. dated in Jan. 1824, the second for 10 dolls. dated in July, 1824, the third for 50 dollars, dated in Aug. 1824, and the fourth for 78 dolls. 82 cents, dated in January, 1829;—two notes drawn by Burroughs Cheek, one for 3 dolls dated in May, 1827, the other for 15 dolls. dated Sept. 15, 1829; and one note drawn by James Cheek for 13 dolls. dated in 1824—all which notes were made payable to the subscriber. There were also in the pocket-book two dollars in treasury bills, and several receipts. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, and the persons from whom the sums are due from paying the same to any person but the subscriber. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may find the pocket-book and will return it with its contents to the subscriber.

Anderson Cheek.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the 1st of August last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with the following contents, viz. twenty seven dollars in notes of the banks of this state; a small sum in treasury notes, amount not recollected; one note on Col. John Stockard for 46 dollars or thereabouts, payable one day after date, the time of execution not recollected; one do. on David Coble (of George) for 38 dolls and ten cents, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on Henry Albright, of Guilford county, for 18 dollars or thereabouts, due 26th Dec. last, payable to Daniel Albright and endorsed to me; one do. on David Coble (of David) for 8 dollars, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on M. G. Clay for 5 dollars, the time of execution not recollected. As I expect the above have fallen into the hands of some dishonest persons, who will attempt to trade the notes, or convert them to their own use, as they have done my money, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or those concerned from paying the amount as specified in the notes to any other person than myself, as I positively protest I have never parted with them in any other way than against my will, and in the way above specified.

William Albright.

Cain creek, Orange county, September 14, 99—3w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

HAY.

Of the manner of preserving without alteration, the savour, color, and fragrance of Hay, and all the nutritious principles it may possess.

Place in your meadow, or rather farmyard, a long pole perpendicularly, to which attach bunches of thorns or branches; put on the ground a thick layer of these thorns or boughs, and from a circular base in proportion to the hay to be cured; take good fresh straw, and spread it some inches thick on these faggots; over this put a bed of green hay of nearly the same thickness, then a layer of straw, and so alternately in the same proportions to the top, which cover with stubble, leaving an opening to the pile of thorn bushes, or boughs; this straw and these boughs, allowing the free circulation of the air, will prevent the hay from heating, and the straw will absorb the precious aroma of the grass, with such facility and advantage, that beasts of all kinds will devour it with as much avidity as the best hay.

By this means great advantages wil be gained and inconveniences avoided, particularly in curing artificial grasses.

If the weather is uncertain and you fear that the rain will whiten or even rot the hay, cut it and carry it in immediately; and, provided it be freed from the superabundant water, it may, by the process just mentioned, preserve its fine green, aroma, and savour, and communicate also to the straw with which it is mixed its precious qualities. Thus is augmented, at the same time, the quantity and quality of forage; and it is not exposed to the rust, or to be lost by putrid fermentation; it preserves all the year that fine green and agreeable aroma, which distinguishes it when it comes from the meadows in the dryest and most beautiful weather.

Prolific Season.—An Easton (Md.) paper of the 19th ult. says, "A stalk of corn has been presented to us, and is now to be seen in this office, from the farm of Capt. Richard Tuppe, of Bayley's Neck, in this county, which has nine distinct and good ears of corn on it. It has excited the attention and admiration of the agriculturalists who have called to see it, and we learn it is the result of the care of many years in selecting the most productive corn in the field as seed corn.

Muslin.—Mr. Faulkner, a weaver from Scotland, has introduced, at Pawtucket, the weaving of figured Muslins, by power looms, whereas it is done in Europe, exclusively by hand looms. The figures can be changed at pleasure—and any lady can have any pattern she may order. Mr. F. says the goods can be made as cheap as in Europe, and conceives they may be afforded as low as shirtings. The looms are not costly, are free for inspection, and he is willing to furnish them to manufacturers for a small compensation. The same principles, as in these looms, can be applied to scarf and fancy weaving.

M. Levasseur's account of General La Fayette's tour in the United States, which has been published in Paris, consits of two volumes, octavo, embellished with eleven engravings.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MR. POINSETT'S REPLY.

It has already been stated that the legislature of the state of Mexico has sent a remonstrance to the general congress of that republic, soliciting the expulsion of Mr Poinsett, the American minister, from the country, for reasons which will be developed in the sequel; and that the congress refused to grant the request by a vote of 23 to 19. It appears, also, that two other states of the Mexican republic presented similar remonstrances. Through the politeness of a commercial friend, we have been favored with Mr. Poinsett's remarks in reference to this extraordinary proceeding, entitled a "Reply of the American Minister to the Remonstrance [Escitativa] of the Legislature of the State of Mexico," which we are persuaded will be read with interest.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce.

REPLY.

With sincere regret, the undersigned finds himself again obliged to repel an attack made against himself personally, and against the nation which he has the honour to represent, by a body of men who, whatever may be their character as individuals, are entitled to respect in their representative capacity. The legislature of the state of Mexico has accounted it decorous and necessary, to excite the executive of the union to expel the undersigned from the territory of the republic. This suggestion is accompanied with reasons which, if well founded, ought to occasion a cessation of all friendly relations, both commercial and diplomatic, between the two nations. As an American, the undersigned has seen, with the most painful emotions, this assumption of executive prerogatives by the legislature,—departing from the course prescribed by the constitution, and violating the laws of nations. Why, then, afford a new pretext to the accusation so often repeated, that the new states of this continent are incapable of governing themselves? But with all the forbearance belonging to a man who is not disposed to criminate the inconsiderate measures of a youthful nation, and which certainly have excited in his mind no other sentiments than those of compassion, he owes it to himself and to his country to reply—not to the arguments, for he has not been able to discover any argument either in the first proposition or in the resolution of the legislature of the state of Mexico—but to the extravagant notions which it has been deemed fit and proper to publish to the world, by means of a solemn act.

The members of the legislature of Mexico who sign the instrument, say—"Not to compromise the national honor, we omit to give credit to those assertions of which we have not seen the witnesses, and confine ourselves, in the present remonstrance, to the discredit, and the prejudice, if any one please to call it so, into which this foreign functionary has fallen." So that vulgar prejudices, and the fear which they express, lest the national honor should be tarnished by a catastrophe effected by a political fanaticism, are the only motives for requesting the expulsion of the undersigned. Would it not have been more decorous to ask the general government for the proofs of criminal conduct in a diplomatic agent, than to adopt as true the assertions of venal writers, or to confound the productions of ignorance and malevolence with the opinion of a great and magnanimous people? Who can believe that a foreign minister is exposed to any danger in the Mexican republic? Such a threat can neither alarm the authorities of the country, nor intimidate the undersigned; not only because in the discharge of his duty he knows no fear, but also because he relies with perfect security upon the generous character of the people among whom he resides, notwithstanding he has been so extremely calumniated by the legislators of the state of Mexico. These reasons, which gave rise to the remonstrance, are so fetile and unfounded, that the undersigned will pass to examine those which induced the legislature of the state of Mexico to adopt it, and which are indeed of the most strange and extravagant character.

Without touching upon the abstract reasoning of the legistrue relative to the the *effect of the fanatical fury of factions*, which the undersigned has not been able clearly to understand, he will reply at once to the charge that *the diplomatic character of Mr. Poinsett ought to restrain him from all interference in the affairs of the interior.* He totally denies that he has interfered, either directly or indirectly, in the most remote degree, with the business of the interior of the republic; unless, as he has before had occasion to observe, his decided preference for republican institutions, and his ardent desire that no part of America should be under the influence of any European power, (opinions which he has expressed clearly and openly on all occasions,) can be called an interference in the affairs of the republic where he resides as a foreign agent.—But the legislature does no believe that *he has been the soul as some think of our administration*, and only accuses him of having, according to his own confession, *contributed to the establishment of one of those secret societies which like all the rest will figure in the history of our common misfortunes;* and hence it is inferred, that as he took a part in this unfortunate case, so he will proceed to take a very active part in the others.

It is true that the undersigned has stated the part which he took in the establishment of the ancient rite of York in Mexico; it is true that at the request of the officers of the five lodges which he found existing in the country, he sent letters to New York and installed the grand lodge; but these officers were men who then enjoyed, and with only one exception still enjoy, the confidence of their fellow citizens, and occupied then, as now, the highest offices in the gift of the people, of which they were worthy by their patriotism and civil virtues. He had no reason to believe that such men could abuse a philanthropic institution for criminal purposes, and it should never be forgotten that the institution already existed and would have produced the same effects, good or bad, even though the undersigned had not listened to the solicitations of his friends in forwarding masonic letters to New York. With these gentlemen the undersigned has been associated in intimate friendship for more than three years; and is confirmed in the belief which he then entertained, that they were animated in their purpose by the best of motives and the purest patriotism. To them he appeals without fear, as to men of honor and truth, that they may declare whether he has ever mingled, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the interior of Mexico, as the legislature gratuitously supposes, because he forwarded letters for the organization of the lodges which already existed in the country, at the request of the most respectable and virtuous men of these states. To them he appeals, that they may declare whether he ever attended a junta on political subjects, or if for years he has entered a masonic lodge, or attempted to influence them personally in any thing, except to exhort them to maintain inviolably the federal republican institutions of the country.

The legislature of Tlalpam says "In fact, the North Americans owe to their liberal institutions what their clime denies; and it is very natural to persuade themselves that Mexico, in the enjoyment of the same political system, united with the advantages of its delightful temperature, its fertility of its soil, and the mild and docile character of its inhabitants, will attract an increase of population and wealth, which will give it a name and preponderance among the other republics of the continent. The North American policy, so called, is contradictory to our own; and it is for their interest to preserve things in their present state, that Mexico may offer no guarantees, nor any kind of attractives in its society, nor any advantages in its departments of industry, which can diminish the credit and aggrandizement of that nation. On this principle they have to establish their diplomacy in regard to ourselves, and their agents must fulfil their mission accordingly. Whether this reasoning is well founded or not, certainly it is so understood by every one, and hence the alarm, distrust and unfriendly feeling in the parties, and among all the Mexicans."

If this matter stood as here represented, this republic ought not to permit any agent of the United States of America to reside within its territory. But the supposition is entirely gratuitous and founded in a total ignorance of the relative position of the two countries. Their productions, their industry, and their commerce, are so perfectly distinct, that no competition can exist between them. Mexico certainly possesses within itself all the elements of greatness, and no one can take a more lively interest in its prosperity than the undersigned. He earnestly desires that those who govern it, may give opportunity for the developement of all its resources, that it may become a great and consolidated nation. In this condition, the two great republics of North America will contribute more to the property and security of each other, than they can possibly do at present, and then the politicians of this country will be convinced that there can be no competition between the two republics. Mexico enjoys some advantages which the United States do not possess; and would present, in other circumstances, great allurements to European emigrants: but nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that the United States have an interest in diverting this emigration from Mexico to their own country. The population of those States has increased during the last thirty eight years from about 4,000,000 to 13,000,000, although the emigrants from foreign countries since the Revolution, have not exceeded 12,000 souls per annum. It is plain, therefore, that the loss of this number, although it all went to Mexico, would not injure the prosperity of the United States. Without this aid, the population of those States, from its natural increase, at the rate of progression hitherto, will amount in 1870, i. e, in forty years, to the prodigious number of 47,000,000. Whence then can arise this fear, which is attributed to them of the aggrandizement of Mexico? It has been seen that it is not from any apprehension of having their population diminished; neither can it be from a supicion that Mexico will eclipse their commerce. Mexico may one day have a flourishing commerce across the Pacific to the Asiatic countries; but the very nature of its coasts will prevent its entering into competition with its neighbours, in this particular, on the Atlantic. Can it be from an apprehension that on account of the fertility of its soil, as Baron Humboldt has supposed, it will operate against the products of the United States in foreign markets? There are two circumstances which prevent this conclusion. The difficulties which the physical structure of this country presents to the easy and cheap communication of the fertile districts with the coasts, and the different character of the labourers in the two countries. The undersigned will not draw a comparison between them, but will only notice the singular fact that, with all the natural advantages of Mexico, both in climate and soil, the expense of culture in the case of all agricultural productions, is here about double what it is in the United States; and that of transporting these productions to foreign markets, more than quadruple. These great and essential differences between the two Republics must make it apparent to every thinking man, that no competition can exist between the United States and Mexico. The former have no motive for wishing their neighbors to be poor or turbulent; on the country they desire them to be rich and quiet. They have always maintained and manifested towards them the most friendly sentiments; and the people of Mexico may rest assured that the policy of the United States is free from all stratagem and disguise. The very nature of their institutions forbids it. The people have a right to know what the Government is doing, and do know it. Every thing is published to the world entire, even to the instructions of its Ministers in foreign countries. For these reasons the Cabinet at Washington is entirely free from all political intrigue, and nothing can be more frank than the relations of the United States with foreign powers. If ever the enemies of America (of whom the Legislature of the State of Mexico seems to be the blind instrument,) should succeed in destroying the friendly relations which now exist between the two Republics; if ever the United States find themselves compelled by a series of outrages and injuries to sustain their rights, or to avenge their insulted honor, their hostility will be open and declared, as their friendship with these countries is, and ever has been, frank, generous, and sincere.

The legislature goes on to say, "The personal circumstances of Mr. Poinsett, also confirm this suspicion. All acknowledge that he possesses talents and experience in negociations of this kind, on account of the many and very honorable commissions of a similar nature which his government has conferred upon him. His manners are affable and extremely graceful; the suavity of his character and the republicanism which he avows, increases his influence in society; but these properties, which in others stations are so highly esteemed—in a diplomatic agent, who seems bound to separate himself from all the world in order to be sufficiently circumspect, appear interested, and as if proceeding from a studied anxiety to make himself a party, to be used as opportunity may dictate, for the accomplishment of his secret political designs."

This is certainly what may be called a new doctrine; and the diplomatic corps will be surprised to learn, that in order to escape suspicion and exercise due circumspection, they must separated themselves entirely, or at least not associate, with the inhabitants of the country where they reside. The undersigned confesses that he had thought differently, both in respect to the qualifications and conduct of foreign ministers; and if, to be tolerated in this country, it is essential for a minister to be rude, austere, and distant in his manners, aristocratical in his sentiments, and monarchical in his principles, it will be necessary to suspend all diplomatic relations between the two countries, for such characters are not found among the public men of the United States.

The legislature of the state of Mexico expresses its surprise at the long continuance of the undersigned in this country after the rebellion of Tulancingo; and attributes it to *dark and mysterious purposes*. They wish to know how it is, that the cabinet of Washington *has not recalled Mr Poinsett*; or rather, *that he has not in the exercise of due decorum, voluntarily retired from the country.* The cabinet at Washington regarded the affair at Tulancingo as the movement of a faction in open rebellion against the authorities of the country, and therefore unworthy of its consideration; and however distinguished were the men who headed the rebellion, its character and the mode of conducting it rendered it supremely contemptible. With regard to the voluntary permanence of the undersigned in the United Mexican States, it is a little surprising that the legislators of Tlalpam, who in the former paragraph consider themselves so well acquainted with the duties which belong to a good diplomatist, should be ignorant that Mr. Poinsett is here depending upon the orders and dispositions of his government. The undersigned was sent to Mexico to conclude a treaty between the two republics; and does not consider himself at liberty to leave his post, until he has effected that important object. He cannot in this place reveal the progress of the negotiations; nor the causes which have occasioned the delay. It is sufficient to say, that he has urged this government again and again to bring the matter to a complete decision, that he might be able to return to the United States. So that his permanence has not been voluntary, nor the effect of *dark and mysterious purposes*. It has been occasioned by the delay of this government in deciding on the articles concluded long since, between the plenipotentiaries of the two republics.

The legislature of Mexico inquires, "Would it not be most painful and distressing, if in the fury of political fanaticism, a catastrophe should result, which would tarnish our glory and compromise our national honour? Is it not, in short, sadly proved by history, that when an honourable and easy remedy is not to be found, the most violent and criminal means are employed?" Whether it is the intention of the legislature, in presenting this alternative, to intimidate or to recommend its adoption by the people, the undersigned regards it with equal contempt and reprobation. He confides, without fear, in the honour of the Mexican people; and considers himself as secure in Mexico, as if he were in the capitol of Washington. But he will say to the legislature of Mexico, that history does not present an example like that which its members anticipate with so much complacency—for it has never occurred in any civilized country; and that such insinuations, while they calumniate the character of a magnanimous people, will excite the horror and indignation of the whole civilized world. The undersigned cannot take leave of the Mexican people, to whom he directs his speech for the last time, without exhorting them to remove from their minds all suspicions against foreign nations which profess friendship. The deceit, concealment and intrigue, which characterised diplomacy in ancient times, are no longer practised by civilized nations; and although weak and evil minded men may interpret the simplest actions and the most honourable conduct as resulting from dark and mysterious purposes which have for their object the injury of this country, the Mexican people may rely upon it that there is no nation, either American or European, which degrades itself by such tricks. In fine, the undersigned exhorts them to believe that their neighbours, the United States of America, have always regarded them with sympathy and with the most lively interest, and that it is utterly impossible they can ever entertain the slightest jealousy in respect to the prosperity of Mexico.

The United States are in a state of progressive aggrandizement, which has no example in the history of the world. Its federal union, instead of dissolving, as had been predicted by European politicians, has strengthened with the progress of time. Its commerce rivals that of the most ancient nations of Europe; its internal communication, its rivers, canals and roads, are animated with the commerce of a rich and industrious country; its manufactures are in the most flourishing condition; its fortifications, its army and marine, can compare with those of any in the world; its revenue is about sufficient, without imposing internal duties; and finally, the mass of its population is better educated, and more elevated in its moral and intellectual character, than that of any other nation. If such is its political condition, is it possible that its progress can be retarded, or its aggrandizement curtailed, by the rising prosperity of Mexico? Instead of entertaining suspicion or distrust of their neighbours, the Mexican people ought to search out the circumstances to which this state of singular prosperity is to be attributed, and adopt them as the most noble means of rivalry.

They will be found to consist in liberal institutions wisely and faithfully administered: a rigid adhesion to the constitution, without which one branch of the goverment usurps the prerogatives of another: a perfect submission to the will of the people constitutionally expressed: an universal desire to promote the common good, and an intimate, union for this end: a strict and impartial administration of justice: the liberty which every one enjoys, of employing his time and means in improving his conditon, without the interference of the government: the equality of all before the law: direct and purely popular elections, which elevate the character of the mass of the people: and lastly, the means of education abundant and cheap, which make the people capable of governing themselves.

With a spirit of sincere friendship towards the Mexican people, which can never be changed by the insults or persecutions of a faction, the undersigned exhorts them to be united, and to practise those virtues which have elevated the United States to the rank which they hold among the nations of the earth.

J. R. POINSETT.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The following letter from Abraham Bradley, late assistant post master general, to William T. Barry, post master general, has been published in the United States Telegraph.

Chevy Chace, Sept. 22, 1829.

SIR: When my friend Simpson was here on Saturday evening, he was so *diplomatique*, that I could not well tell whether he came on his own account, or your account, or on the account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave of course little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of Postmaster General, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal if known to the President. These were told him with the express attention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that whatever appearance it may have it is my duty, both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation, to represent the subject fully.

There is a law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public, until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty, to state in due form to the Comptroller of the Treasury, that you are in that predicament. I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct and indisputable, as it is in any case whatever. That he knows very well as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation which lately appeared in the Telegraph, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable, to serve my friends, and to do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you was advised through Mr. Simpson, that the public is already a loser by you in payments and engagements to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars: and you have been hardly six months in office. The duty therefore of making these representations is no less responsible than it is unpleasant. I can not but hope, therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law, that the President must discharge you from office: his duty is imperative, and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment of which although his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity, would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance, too great for his advanced years. You can therefore, at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to depreciate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hand, without proper efforts for prevention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ABM. BRADLEY.

Hon. WM. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

Providence, Sept. 14.

ACCIDENT—On Friday evening last, about sunset, two men were observed on Smith's Hill, running with great rapidity down a very steep bank, about fifty feet in height, just back of Crooke's Distillery, in the northwest part of the town. One of the men fell with such violence as to fracture his skull and render him insensible, in which situation he has remained ever since, with little hope of recovering, though the operation of trepanning has been performed and the proper means used to restore him. His companion reached the bottom of the hill, and for ought that can be learned has continued running to this day, not the slightest trace of him having been discovered, though particular inquiries have been made. Both the men were entire strangers, and appeared to belong to the laboring class. The injured man was about 37 years of age, and decently dressed. In his pocket book were found several papers, and a few dollars in money. Among the papers was a letter dated Southborough, July 19, 1828, signed by Samuel Jenison and Silas Jenison, directed to Samuel Jenison, Jr. Kenney's four Corners, Orange County, N. York. Another letter dated St. Albans, March 1, 1826, was signed Ann Jenison and directed as above. The first letter appears to have been, in part, from the father of Samuel Jenison Jr. to whom it was adressed; and the latter from his wife. The inference would seem to be that the name of the wounded person, is Samuel Jenison Jr. These facts may perhaps give information of his fate to his friends.

There are no circumstances connected with the transaction from which any

act of violence can be inferred. The man who ran off may have been alarmed at the situation of his comrade, but in decending the hill he was not observed to be in pursuit or to touch him, and it seemed to be an amicable race between the parties, probably on some foolish wager.

P. S. Since writing the above we have been informed that the wounded individual died yesterday about 12 o'clock.

The use of plumbago to the works of clocks and watches, is likely to supersede that of oil. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly grinding and washing it over, by which means, the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which, if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel hair pencil, either in the state of powder mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirits of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago upon plumbago. Those surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear and tear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Hebert, of which the pivots, and holes, and ends of the escape-wheel had been covered on their rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a committee of the Society of Arts and examined; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for the most part unbroken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A	S. G. King
[illegible] Aykroyd 2	Wm. Kirkland 19
[illegible] Joseph Armstrong	L.
William F. Anderson	Robert G. Lindsey
[illegible] James All son	Joseph Latta
	James Lindsay
[illegible] James Browning	Wm. Lewis
Henry Boyle	Barney Lasley or James
James Bruce	or Valintine Moore
[illegible] Jno Burroughs	
Samuel Bumpass 2	Duncan McRae
Wm. Bauldwin	Patterson M'Dade
Robert Burnside	Mrs. Nancy Moore
James Boyle	Samuel M'Cracken
F. W. Burroughs 2	George V. Massey
Miss Eliza L. Bond	Wilson M'Kerrall
Gen. G. H. Bryant	Moses M'Cown
Thomas Barton	Willie P. Mangum
Archibald Boling	Elias Mayer
Macon Bledsoe	James Moore
John A. Benton 2	N
	Wm. Neel
George Copley	Robert Nutt
James B. Carrington	O
Wilson Campbell	Miss Sarah O'Daniel
Nathaniel Carrington	P
Ruben Carden	Wiley G. Parks
Samuel Childs	
William Chambers	Miss Virginia Ragsdale
William Cumming	Jacob Riley 2
James R. Cole	Samuel Reed
John Carr	James Ruffin
James Child	S
Susannah Crabtree	Miss Martha Strudwick
John Cutchfield 2	Mrs. Mary Sutherland
Jessee Clinton	John Shatterly,
John J. Carrington	Miss Ann Jane Stallings
D	A. T. Smith
Wiley Dillard	Absalom B. Scarbrough
Augustine Dishongh	Wm. Scarlet
Nancy Dunnigan	David Smith
John Disnen	James W. Smith
Thomas Durham	Joseph Stubbins
E	Frederick T. Sumerville
Ira Ellis 2	John Syks, sen. or Thos.
Robert Eaton	Brewer
William Elliss	Franklin Library Soc.
F	Miss Fantilena J. Shaw
Archibald Findley	Moses Scarlett
Widdow Aley Fintham	Miss Sarah J. Smith
Miss Charlotte Fleming	Col. John Stockard
Miss C. F. Fleming	Edward Stanly
Thomas Forrest	T
Adam T. Foresh	Thomas Thompson
G	C. Thompson
William Gattis	J. Turner
Wm L. Gwyn	Sarah Thompson
H	W
Miss Mary E. Hamilton	Mrs. Attelia Whitted
Richard Howard	Elihu Wood
Wm. Hutchens	C. Walker
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.	Henderson Woods
Morgan Hart	Samuel Wilson
Wm. Horton	Joseph Ward, sen.
John A. Hall 2	Levi Whitted 2
Wm. Huntington	Mrs. Mary Wayné or
Winniford Hardee	Henry Bland
Benjamin Hurdle	Mary Woods or Henry
Thomas Halloway, sen.	Woods
Wm. Hays	Sampson Woods
Edmund Herndon	Joseph Woods
Rev. Wm. Hooper	John Walker
I	Wm. N. Whitted
Col. Cad. Jones	David Webb
James S. Irvin 2	Burton Whitaker
Miss Kath. M. Jackson	Carlton Walker
John T. Jones	James Webb 2
K	Y
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2	David Yarborough

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

October 1. 01—3w

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3mp

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship France, which left Havre on the 26th ult. we have received, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, our regular files of Paris papers to the 24th ult. inclusive.

The official despatches of General Paskiewitsh, dated June 28th, detailing the movements which led to the capture of Erzeroum, were received at St. Petersburg on the 26th July. He states that after taking the town, he learned that at noon on the 25th June, 800 delhis, 500 regular troops and 7000 cavalry of the corps of Hagki Pacha fled from it in the direction of Tokat. Erzeroum contains more than 150 pieces of cannon, and large magazines of provisions and ammunition of which the Russians were taking an inventory.

Under a *Bucharest* date of August 4, it is said that no resistance is expected at Adrianople, though the population amounts to 100,000. The inhabitants already begin to abandon the town, to take refuge in the interior; and the Turkish troops are every where flying at the approach of the Russians. General Geismar has advanced from Orcava with a body of 8000 men on the route to Sophia. Agitation begins to prevail in Servia.

A *Semlin* article of August 8 states, that letters from the capital import, that that city is in the greatest danger, and that the Sultan was resolved to remove his camp to Ramis-Tschiftlik. Many of the government officers have been discharged, among others, Esred Effendi who has figured a great deal in the negociations carried on with the mediating powers. The Sultan issues orders in every direction to resist to the last extremity, and displace the commanders who exhibit any irresolution. Hassan Pacha has gone to Adrianople, to defend that place in case of attack.

Letters from Alexandria of the 10th of July, say that the Viceroy has assembled his flotilla to carry the troops to Smyrna, but that having received intelligence of a revolt among the Wehabites, he had given contrary orders, and means to employ them in the interior. This will necessarily be unfavorable to the Turks in the military operations in Europe.

The Sultan in reply to the urgent solicitations of the ambassadors, had sent them a written declaration of his refusal to accept any of the propositions made by them, and had also refused their request to postpone his definitive answer for eight days. Sir R. Gordon, in consequence, ordered the English vessels to hold themselves in readiness to assist the English in Pera, in case of necessity.

The plague was extending in Moldavia and Wallachia in the beginning of August. A part of the town of Brailow had been burned in consequence, after which the inhabitants withdrew to barracks in the plain or within the cordon sanitaire.

Constantinople, July 30.

It is said that the Russians in their march on Adrianople, have been supported by the Bulgarians who every where united with them.

The Divan was in session half of last night, discussing the question, of sending commissioners to the Russian head quarters to negociate for peace. —Several members were for the measure, but the majority were for continuing the war, because the empire could never be in a worse condition to make proposals for peace. It was resolved to do every thing to arrest the enemy, and instantly to send off all possible assistance to Adrianople. The position of things is extremely critical. The capital is on a volcano, the eruption of which may overthrow the empire. The partisans of the Janissaries already begin to lift up their heads, and not content with circulating evil reports, they have commenced action, frightening the inhabitants of Pera by incendiary movements. It was by them that 1500 houses were burned in Pera, and others attempted to be set on fire. Many individuals have been arrested. A division of the guard has received orders to occupy the capital, and day and night patrols are maintained in the streets. The castles of the Bosphorus keep up a frequent and useless cannonade on the Russian fleet, which is increasing outside the port, with a view probably of preventing the Turkish vessels from going out.

May the catastrophy which menaces Constantinople no extend to Pera. Measures of precaution have been taken at the houses of all the Ambassadors. Can they be sufficient in the hour of danger?

Augsburgh Gazette.

The Pope is seriously indisposed; a cancer in the stomach is feared.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Robert Edwards, Capt. Sherburne, from London, which left Plymouth on the 29th Aug. having been detained by contrary winds, papers sre received containing London dates one day later. It is probable that the news received at Philadelphia by a Havre letter of Aug. 26th is well founded, and that CONSTANTINOPLE HAS BEEN TAKEN. The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last says:—One of the passengers of the Robert Edwards, saw in the reading room, a bulletin issued from the London Royal Exchange, announcing this event; and it was generally believed at Plymouth.—A London paper of the evening of the 25th states, that a telegraphic despatch to that effect had been received at Paris. No mail from that city had been received on that day, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Three ships of the line at Portsmouth had been ordered to sea, but their destination was not known.

The London papers state, that orders have been given to the captains of packets between Falmouth and Lisbon, to permit the search of their vessels, by the Portuguese authorities. By this permission, the Portuguese may take from British vessels any Portuguese subjects charged with offences against the state.

A new consul had been appointed for Lisbon.

The London Traveller of 25th Aug. has the following remarks.

It is more than probable that the fate of Constantinople is by this time determined, and notwithstanding all that we have heard from time to time about the enormous power of Russia, and the danger of disturbing the equilibrium of Europe, it is quite evident, from the comparative indifference with which the population of this country await the event, that they feel no disposition to panic, after all the predictions.

Just so we thought it would be. But can any thing prove more decisively the confidence which is felt in the present administration? If they had been weak or wavering—if there was any reason to suspect them of want of prudence or foresight, what outcry should we now hear amongst the discontented on the approach of the Russian army to the gates of Constantinople!

But if the people have confidence in the ministers, so have the ministers shown a confidence in the resources of the country, which can at any time call upon Russia to fulfill her engagements, in an attitude not only of persuasion but command. That Russia will fulfill her promises is probable, if for no other reason, for this, that it is her interest to fulfil them. She knows with what jealous the cabinets not of England and of France alone, but of almost every continental power, must regard her progress at the present moment. It is by good faith alone that she can maintain herself against such a coalition as could soon be formed against her.

Great praise is therefore due to the steadiness of the men who, suspected of being too favorable to military adventures, withstood every temptation to war, and kept their country aloof from the struggle, and in a condition to look to its termination without the fever of partisans. We look forward with curiosity to the next accounts from the East; but we have every guarantee in the vigilance and energy of our ministers, combined with the strength of our resources, that however the war may terminate for Turkey, England and Europe have nothing to fear.

A three days' meeting will be held at Sharon meeting house, seven miles northeast of Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 23d inst.

October 6. 01—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

John Cooley.

Oct. 6. 01—

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday evening last, a negro boy by the name of PATRICK, about 18 years of age, has a mark on his breast about the size of a buck shot, to appearance a mole. He was seen a little below this place, on the Petersburg road, and is supposed to have gone in that direction. A reasonable reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is confined in any jail and information given so that I get him again.

James Allison.

Oct. 6- 1—3w

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office,

September [illegible] 96—

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 14.

The secretary of the treasury has given notice that on the 1st day of January next 3,049,542 dollars 94 cents of the 6 per cent stock of March 3, 1815, will be paid to the legal holders thereof, at the treasury, or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

The Louisville Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was robbed on the evening of the 17th ult of 25000 dollars—nearly all the money it contained. An individual has been committed on suspicion, and it is hoped some clue to the money will be traced.

In the state of Vermont the *seventh* trial to elect a member to congress in the fifth district has terminated in *no choice*. Mr. Prentiss had 3661; Mr. Cahoon, anti-masonic, 3636; Scattering 327.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—The Raleigh Star cautions the public against receiving counterfeit treasury bills, which are well executed: some have been presented at the treasury: the printing is rather badly executed, and the signatures clumsy.

The governor has issued writs of election directing polls to be opened in the several counties composing the Wilmington district, on Tuesday, the 10th of next month, for the choice of a representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Gabriel Holmes.

Star.

Com. David Porter came passenger in the brig Bevan, from Vera Cruz, and was landed on Saturday last, (Oct. 3d,) at Chester, Pa.

The U. S. ship Peacock went to sea from New York, on Saturday,—passenger Capt. Elliott, who goes out to take command of the W. India squadron. The Peacock was fitted with a suit of cotton duck sails.

At the late term of the Supreme Court at Springfield, (Mass.) Dr. W. S. Lowring was fined *five hundred dollars* for violating the sepulchre of the dead.

Stephen Girard, an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, is causing to be constructed a large block of convenient brick houses, the annual rent of which is to be ten per cent. of their cost. He offers to those tenants who shall occupy them ten years and duly pay the rent, to give them a deed in fee simple of the premises. Charities of this kind deserve honorable mention, since they have a direct tendency to procure habits of economy and permanent industry.

A Bear of a monstrous size, weighing no less than 540 pounds, was killed in the town of Adams, Massachusetts, on the 12th ult. Numbers of these animals are frequently seen on Oak Hill, from which circumstance weather-wise neighbors predict that the coming winter will be an uncommonly severe one.

A machine has been invented in Philadelphia by which the work of excavating canals, &c. may be greatly facilitated. It is made like a cart, loading itself by means of a hollow wheel. One of these machines is now in use on the Schuylkill canal, and with the help of one man and a boy is said to perform the work of twenty men and save the labor of nine horses.

A Small Family.—One of the northern villages of this state has increased remarkably in population within the last few years; and little wonder, if it contains "any more such" mothers as one described to us by a gentleman from the place, who called here a few days since. The woman alluded to, being lately questioned by a clergyman if her offspring had been baptized, "Yes," said she. "I believe they have—all but *eleven*." She has *twenty-two* living children!

Little Falls Friend.

Sugar and Rum—A gentleman from the West Indies, now in this city, states that for the last eight years, he had exported to the United States, on an average, from 2000 to 3000 puncheons of Rum and from 1000 to 2000 hhds. of Sugar per annum; and that until the last year it has always yielded him a profit. His exports during that year, both of Rum and Sugar, did not exceed 1500 hhds;—more than half of which (principally the former) remains unsold, and will not yield 50 per cent. on the cost and charges. In consequence of this state of things, he has abandoned his plantation and removed from the Island. The diminution in the demand for Rum, we suspect is to be attributed partly to the Temperance Societies, while the Sugar owes its depression to the increasing quantity manufactured at home. The amount exported last year from New Orleans, exceeded that of the preceding year by about 25 per cent; being 87,940 hhds. In four years more it is estimated that Louisiana will be able to supply the whole of the United States; and thus supersede the necessity of importing from abroad.

Journal of Commerce.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

The North Carolina Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches commenced its annual session on Thursday the 1st instant, and closed on the Monday following, at Union Chapel, Granville county; at which time the following arrangement was made for carrying on the great work of the Lord.

William W. Hill, *President.*
Willis Harris, *Vice President.*

Both to travel as extensively through the state as they can.

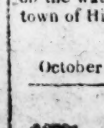
Guilford circuit,	John Coe.
Oxford,	Jesse H. Cobb.
Union,	James Hunt.
Warrenton,	Caswell Drake.
Roanoke,	Miles Nash.
Contentny,	Seth Speight.
Liberty,	Swain Swift.

At the same time and place there was held a camp-meeting, which was attended by a large concourse of people who, for serious attention to the word of God preached, and other exercises of the meeting, were seldom if ever excelled, in this part of the country. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the meeting, although as is usually the case at such meetings there were no rules read or enforced, nor any guard appointed; nor was there any need of any. The good done at this meeting can never be fully known until the great day of accounts; but we have reason to believe that the Lord was merciful in the conversion of eleven souls among the white people, and some among the colored; the number, however, was not ascertained. May the Lord prosper his cause, and let truth prevail until the earth shall be filled with his glory.

Their next conference will be held at Whitaker's Chapel, Halifax county, commencing the 1st Thurday in August 1830.

New School Books.—Messrs. Towar & Hogan of Philadelphia, have recently published a couple of volumes, which are likely to form a valuable addition to school literature. One is entitled the History of France from the foundation of the monarchy to the death of Louis XVI.—and the other, entitled The Life of Napoleon, embraces a detail of prominent Historical events, from the death of Louis 16th to the year 1821. Mr. Grimshaw, the author of these neat volumes, is already favorably known from several elementary works, of merit and character, which have been heretofore laid before the public.

TRUST SALE.

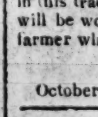


BY virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November, it being Orange county court, the tract of Land where Taylor Duke now lives, on the waters of Flat river, to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house.

J. P. Sneed. *Trustee.*

October 13. 02—4w

NOTICE.



ON the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land on Cane creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lowis Kirk's old place. There are about 650 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of an [illegible] farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.

October 13 02—6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Iseley, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling house of the said Boston Isely, on the 14th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 106 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanly, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 2½ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin; and also nine likely Negroes

Thos. D. Watts, } *Trustees.*
Thos. Thompson, }

October 13. 02—4w

A valuable negro man for sale by Doctor O'Fairhill, on a credit of six and twelve months.

October 13 02—tf

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

From the Atlantic Souvenir.

AN APPEAL.—By P. M. Wetmore.

"Oh! could ye taste the mirth ye mar, ye conquerors!"

Ye worshippers of glory!
Who bathe the earth in blood,
And launch proud names for an after age
Upon a crimson flood;

Pause in your march of terror!
We hovers o'er your path;
Madness, despair and death await
The conflict's gathering wrath!

Think ye a throne will prosper,
A nation's glory rise,
When your bark is borne by a people's tears,
And wafted by their sighs?

Look to the peaceful dwelling
Of the peasant and his race;
There's joy around that lowly hearth,
There's rapture on each face.

That brow with snow is whiten'd,
Those eyes with age are dim;
But his face is bright at the twilight hour
As he joins the evening hymn.

For his children there are smiling;
What a blessed sight it is
To sit in the shades of a pleasant eve,
And gaze on a scene like this!

Two manly youths are standing
Beside their father's chair,
And a maiden's face, all loveliness,
Shines like a sunbeam there.

A mother's placid features
Are in that circle found,
And her bosom warms with a thrill of joy
As she fondly looks around.

On through the paths to glory,
Ye mighty conquerors!
The trumpet's voice has summon'd forth
Your legions to the wars!

Rush on through fields of carnage,
And tread to the earth the foe!
Where'er your banner floats above,
Let your sabres flash below!

Yet stay your march to greatness,
Your breath has been a fate!
Where is the peaceful cottage now?
Its hearth is desolate!

Upon that door no longer
The twilight shadows fall;
In a shroudless grave the old man sleeps
Beneath the ruin'd wall.

Ye tore away his strong ones—
On the battle field they lie;
The mother pined in her grief away,
And laid her down to die.

That form of seraph sweetness,
Where the eye enraptured gazed,
Is a piteous wreck in its loveliness,
For the lost one's brain is crazed!

'Twere better she were sleeping
Within the silent tomb;
For never more to her frenzied eye
The flowers of life shall bloom!

And these are 'mong the trophies
That build you up a name—
With blood and tears, ye conquerors!
Ye purchase empty fame!

From the Amulet for 1929.

THE FISHERMAN.

It was as calm an evening as ever came from heaven—the sky and the earth were as tranquil, as if no storm from the one had ever disturbed the repose of the other; and even the ocean—that great highway of the world—lay as gentle as if its bosom had never betrayed, as if no traveller had ever sunk to death in its embrace. The sun had gone down, and the pensive twilight would have reigned over nature, but for the moon which rose in full orb'd beauty, the queen of an illimitable world, to smile upon the goodly things of ours, and to give a radiance and a glory to all she shone upon. It was an hour and a scene that led the soul to the contemplation of Him who never ceases to watch over the works he has made, and whose protecting care displays itself alike upon the solid land and the trackless wastes of the deceitful sea.

On the western coast of the county of Devon, which has been termed, and it may be added justly, "the garden of England," upon such an evening a group had assembled around one of the fishermen's cottages. The habitation was built in the style of olden time, when comfort was the principal object of the projector. At either side of the door were scattered the lines and nets and baskets that betokened the calling of the owner, and the fisherman was taking his farewell for the night, of his happy loving family, who were bidding him "God speed" on his voyage. A fine old man was leaning his arms on the railing, and talking to an interesting girl whose hand lay upon the shoulder of a younger sister. The stout fisherman, dressed in his rough jerkin, and large boots that reached far above the knees, was in the act of kissing a little cherub, who seemed half terrified at being elevated so high as the father's lips; while the wife and mother, with her infant nursling on her lap, was looking anxiously upon her husband as she breathed the parting blessing, and the prayer for his safe return. A little boy, the miniature of his father in countenance and in dress, bearing huge boat cloak across his shoulders and the lanthorn that was to give light when the moon departed, completed the group—if we except a noble Newfoundland dog, some steps in advance of the party, watching for the nod to command his march to a kind of pier where the fisherman and his boy were to embark. "Good luck, good luck!" exclaimed the old man, "good luck, and safe home again, John: ye want no more but God's blessing, and that ye may have for asking; but ye may as well take mine too, God bless ye, and good bye to ye."

The blessing was heartily echoed by his kind partner and his children, and whistling as he went, with his boat hook on his shoulder, his dog Neptune before, and his boy following, he trudged along to the beach.

With the earliest dawn of morning the fisherman's family were astir; the elder girl was busily arranging their little parlor, while the younger was preparing the breakfast table, and the mother spreading before the fire the clothes of her husband and her boy. An hour passed, and she grew somewhat uneasy that he had remained abroad beyond the usual period of his return. Another hour had elapsed, when she said to her father, "Father, go out to the hillock, and try if you can see his sail upon the water; he seldom stays out so long when the sea is calm and the weaethr fair;" my little boy too was not quite well last night, and this alone should have hastened him home.

The old man went forth, and one by one his grand children followed him, until the mother was left alone, rocking the cradle of her unconscious babe. After the lapse of another hour, her daughter entered with news that a neighbor had spoken to her father in the night, and that he would certainly be soon home.

"God grant it!" said she, and spoke in a tone of deep anxiety—"he never was away so long but once, and that was when he saved the crew of the ship Mary; and then the whirl of the sinking vessel well nigh made his grave."

Again she stirred the fire, again arranged the clothes before it, and poured some hot water into the tea cups.—Still the breakfast remained untouched.

The sun was now soaring to his meridian height when again the family assembled in their humble dwelling; the prop was yet wanting. They sat down to a cheerless meal, the seats at either side of the wife remained vacant. The old man was the only individual who appeared to anticipate no evil; but he hastily finished his breakfast and went forth.

The noon was rapidly passing, and the sun had already given tokens of his departure, when the fisherman's wife, having lulled her infant asleep, went herself to the hill that commanded an extensive view of the wide spread ocean. All the little household soon assembled on the spot, but no boat was seen upon the waters,—nothing that could give hope, except the aspect of the waves which looked too placid to be dangerous.

Their deep dread was no longer to be concealed; and while the old man paced to and fro, looking earnestly at brief intervals over the lonely sea, the mother and the daughter were sobbing audibly.

'Fearless let him be whose trust is in his God!' exclaimed the father. The sentence was uttered involuntarily, but it had its effect.

'Ay,' said the mother, 'he always trusted in God, and God will not forsake him now.'

'Do you remember, Jane,' continued the old man, 'how often Providence was with me, amid the storm and the wreck, when help from man was far off, and would have been useless if near?'—And they cheered and encouraged one another to hope the best,—but to submit to the decree of heaven, whether it came as the gentle due to nourish, or as the heavy rain to oppress. From that hillock which overlooked the ocean, ascended the mingled prayers that God would not leave them desolate.

The fisherman, the object of their hopes and fears, had been very successful during the night, when at day break, as he was preparing to return home, he remembered his promise to bring with him some sea-weed to manure the potatoe plot behind his cottage. He was then close to rocks which were only descernable at low water; he pulled for them, jumped on shore, fastened the painter of his boat to a jutting part of a cliff, and took his boat-hook with him. He collected a sufficient quantity of the weed, but in his eagerness to obtain it, had wandered from the landing place, when he heard his boy loudly hallooing and exclaiming that the painter was loose. He rushed instantly toward the boat which was then several yards off; the boy was vainly endeavoring to use both the oars, and Neptune the faithful dog, was running backward, howling fearfully, as if conscious of his master's danger, at one moment about to plunge in to the waves and join him, and the next licking the face and hands of the child as if he foresaw that for him his protection would be most needed.

The fisherman perceiving at once the desperate nature of his situation; the tide he knew was coming in rapidly, and his hope of escape was at an end, when he perceived that his boy, in an effort to use the oars, had let one of them fall overboard. "Father, father," exclaimed the poor lad, "what shall I do?"—the boat was at this moment so distant that his distracted parent could scarcely hear the words, but he called out to him as loud as he could to trust in God, the father of the fatherless. He then stood resigned to the fate which awaited him, and watched the drifting boat in peril from the fatal rocks. He had offered up a brief prayer to the throne of mercy, when in an instant a light broke upon his mind. "Great God!" he exclaimed, "I may yet be saved." With the energy of hope battling with despair, he collected all the stones around him, and heaped them rapidly upon the highest ledge of rocks—twas indeed wonderful how he could have gathered so many in so short a time; but the Almighty gave strength to his arm, and he was laboring not for life merely but for beings still dearer to him.

The tide came on, on, on, and soon obliged him to abandon his work. He then mounted the pile he had heaped, planted his boat hook firmly in one of the crevices of the cliff, and prepared to struggle for existence:—but his heart failed him, when he considered how slight was the possibility that the waters would not rise above his head. Still, he determined to do all he could to preserve life. The waves were not rough, and the boat hook supported him.

The awful moment rapidly approached; the water had reached his knees; but he stood firmly and prayed that he might be preserved. On, on, on, it came, slowly and gently, but more fearfully than if it had raged around its destined prey: soon it reached his waist, and he prayed that it might go no higher. On, on, on, it came, and his shoulders were covered; hope died within him, and he thought of himself no longer, but of those who were so dear to him—his wife, his children, and his father—it was for blessings on them that he then implored Heaven. Still on, on, on, it came, and he was forced to raise his head to keep as long as possible from death; his reason was almost gone, his breath grew feeble, his limbs chilled; he panted and his prayer became almost gurgling murmurs. The blood rushed to his head; his eye balls glared as if they would start from their sockets. He closed them with an effort, and thought for the last time on the home that would be soon so wretched! Horrible images were before him; each swell of the wave seemed as if the fiends were forcing him downward, and the cry of the sea bird was like their yells over their victim. He was gasping, choaking, for he had not strength to keep his head above the waves, every moment it was splashing upon him, and each convulsive start that followed only aroused him to the consciousness, if consciousness it could be called, that the next plunge would be his last.

Merciful powers!—at the very moment when the strength and spirt of man had left him, and the cold shudder of death had come on, he felt that the tide rose no higher. His eyes opened, closed, and a fearful laugh troubled the waters! They died in his throat, and the bubbles floated around his lips, but they rose no higher; that he knew—again and again his bosom heaved with a deep sob, as he drew in his breath, and gave it forth anew in agony. A minute had passed since the salt sea touched lips; this was impossible if the tide still flowed—he could reason so much. He opened his eyes, and faintly murmured forth—"Oh God be merciful." The flow of the ocean had indeed ceased; there he still stood motionless; but praying and weeping—thinking of his beloved home, and hoping that his place there might not be forever vacant. The waters in a shot time subsided, and he was enabled to stretch his chill limbs, and then to warm them by exercise. Soon, the rock was left dry as before, and the fisherman knelt down upon that desolate spot among the billows, hid his face in his hands, and praised and blessed his Creator—his Preserver!

Oh! it was the well known bark of his faithful dog that he heard above the waves; in another moment the creature was licking his pale cheek. He was saved—he was saved—for his own boat had touched the shore, and his own boy was in his arms! He had been drifted to the land, and had easily found those who had rowed hard for the chance of saving his father's life.

Now homeward, homeward!—he exclaimed. Homeward, homeward! echoed the child; and Neptune jumped and barked at the welcome sound.

The fisherman's family was still supplicating Providence upon the hillock that overlooked the deep, when the old man started from his knees, and exclaimed:—"We are heard!—there is a speck upon the distant waters."

"Where, where?" was echoed by the group; and he pointed out what he hoped to be the absent boat.—They eagerly strained their eyes, but could see nothing; in a few moments, however, all perceived a sail; still it was impossible to tell the direction in which its course lay.

Then was the agony of suspense; it continued, however, but for a short time; a boat was evidently advancing towards the shore; in a few minutes, they could clearly perceive a man at the bow, waving his hat above his head, and soon after the well known bark of Neptune was borne to them by the breeze. The family rushed to the extremity of the rude pier, and the loud huzza of the fisherman was answered by the "welcome, welcome," of his father, and the almost inarticulate "thank God" of his wife.

And now all was joy and happiness in the cottage, where there had been so much wretchedness; the fisherman, his boy, and his dog, were safe from the perils of the great deep; but he would return no answer to questions, as to what had detained him so long beyond the usual hour of his return. —"Wait, my wife," said he, "until we have dressed and refreshed ourselves, and you shall know all;—but before we do either, let us bless God for his mercy, for out of great danger hath he preserved me."

Never was there a more sincere or more earnest prayer offered up to the Giver of all godness, than ascended from that humble dwelling. And when the fisherman had told his tale, how fervently did they all repeat the words that had given them so much consolation in the morning:

"Fearless let him be whose trust is in his God!"

SOCIAL VIRTUE.

The happiness of life consists much in the interchange of kind affections, and of tender sympathies and mutual condescension. We must live for each other, and we must encounter many varieties of character and opinion, and must never be unmindful of making little errors, or even forgiving insults. Whatever fame and splendor may attend commanding talents, we always value virtues that make us easy and happy, and it is pleasing to think how many have been beloved and lamented by their friends for their kind affections, and amiable and benevolent hearts. Since so very few of us can expect to make this world ring with our names, our talents, or any thing else, why is it not a labour most worthy of the christian heart, to endear ourselves to those around us, so that our presence may kindle a smile brough the social circle, and our friends rejoice that they are brought nearer each other in their mutual love of us, that in our absence they may feel that love is not wanting, and when laid low in the grave, the requiem of the blest may consign us to the retributions of eternity.

Mankind, at the beginning of the 15th century, are thus described in the Liverpool Observer:

"They had neither looked into Heaven nor Earth—neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scale, astronomy without demonstration.—They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a billet doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher.—They were clothed without manufactures, and the richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shop-keeper no cash book; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without meteria medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuana, and cured agues without bark."

Equanimity.—The celebrated Henderson was seldom known to be in a passion. When at Oxford he was one day debating with a fellow student, who, getting out of temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Mr. Henderson, applying his handkerchief, wiped himself, and coolly said—"That, sir, was a digression; now for the argument."

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for a half a year, buy a handsome house; if for two years, take Holy Orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

A gentleman rather fond of dozing in church, lately accosted in the street an individual knight of the trowel, and said, "sir, I am informed that you are one of the *pillars* of the church;" "well, perhaps I am more active than formerly," said he in reply, "but I regret to learn that you are one of the *sleepers*."

Conundrum.—Why are females of the present day like the lilies in the scriptures?

Because they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Fair words often cloak bad deeds, as a white glove hides a dirty hand.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookselling business and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00—6w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Churton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two story dwelling-house, containing 8 x rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22 99—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others } Petition for sale of
ex parte. } real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $1 75 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Allison and others } Petition for sale of
ex parte. } real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $2 00 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Isely and wife and others v. *Michael Cocklerece and others.* } Petition for the sale Land.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklerece, Nicholas Cocklerece, Jacob Cocklerece, Henry Cocklerece, James M'Lean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. 2 50 00—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.